COLLEGIATE. *n. ſ.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an univerſity man.

Theſe are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to pleaſe; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the paſſions. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

COLLET. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently ſomething that went about the neck: ſometimes the neck.
2. That part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.
3. A term uſed by turners.

To COLLIDE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To ſtrike againſt each other; to beat, to daſh, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accenſion of air upon colliſion, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Brown.*

COLLIER. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal-pits.
2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great graſier, a great timberman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon, Eſſay* 35.

3. A ſhip that carries coals.

COLLIERY. *n. ſ.* [from *collier.*]

1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from caul, Sax. cabbage, and *flower.*] See CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE.

COLLIGATION. *n. ſ.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

Theſe the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuoſity or nodoſity, the navel, occaſioned by the *colligation* of veſſels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 5.

COLLIMATION. *n. ſ.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

COLLINEATION. *n. ſ.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Eaſily diſſolved; liable to be melted.

The tender conſiſtence renders it the more *colliquable* and conſumptive. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLIQUAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *colliquate.*] The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] That which has the power of melting or diſſolving.

To COLLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to diſſolve; to turn from ſolid to fluid.

The fire melted the glaſs, that made a great ſhew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLIQUATION. *n. ſ.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

The melting of any thing whatſoever by heat, more particularly ſuch a temperament or diſpoſition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the ſecretory glands, and particularly through thoſe of the ſkin, faſter than they ought; which occaſions fluxes of many kinds, but moſtly profuſe, greaſy, clammy ſweats. *Quincy.*

From them proceed areſaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and moſt effects of nature *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Any kind of univerſal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLIQUATIVE *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; diſſolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is ſuch as is attended with a diarrhœa, or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a conſequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, greaſe, fat, and fleſh of the body are melted. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLIQUEFACTION. *n. ſ.* [*colliquefacio*, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one maſs by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by ſimple *colliquefaction*, for the better diſcovering of the nature, and conſents and diſſents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their diſſolutions. *Bacon's Phyſical Remarks.*

COLLISION. *n. ſ.* [from *colliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſtriking two bodies together.

Or by *colliſion* of two bodies grind,
The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1072.

The devil ſometimes borrowed fire from the altar to conſume the votaries; and by the mutual *colliſion* of well-meant zeal, ſet even orthodox Chriſtians in a flame. *Dec. of Piety.*

The flint and the ſteel you may move apart as long as you pleaſe; but it is the hitting and *colliſion* of them that muſt make them ſtrike fire. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a claſh.

Then from the claſhes between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's *colliſion*, ſprings. *Denham.*

To COLLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Latin.] To place; to ſtation.

If you deſire to ſuperinduce any virtue upon a perſon, take the creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is *collocate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COLLOCATION. *n. ſ.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing; diſpoſition.
2. The ſtate of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the ſpirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the ſpirits are coacervate or diffuſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 846.

COLLOCUTION. *n. ſ.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; converſation.

To COLLOGUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to pleaſe with kind words. A low word.

COLLOP. *n. ſ.* [It is derived by *Minſhew* from *coal* and *op*, a raſher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A ſmall ſlice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with ſkewers prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryd. Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profeſs'd;
Then ſent up but two diſhes nicely dreſt:
What ſignifies Scotch *collops* to a feaſt? *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 14. *Reflect.*

3. In burleſque language, a child.

Come, ſir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, ſweet villain,
Moſt dear ſir, my *collop*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thou art a *collop* of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake I have ſhed many a tear. *Shak. Hen* VI.

COLLOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; converſation; alternate diſcourſe; talk.

My earthly by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celeſtial *colloquy* ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled, and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or ſhort diſcourſings, between God and thy own ſoul. *Taylor.*

COLLOW. *n. ſ.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal.*]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COLLUCTANCY. *n. ſ.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to conteſt; oppoſition of nature.

COLLUCTATION. *n. ſ.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Conteſt; ſtruggle; contrariety; oppoſition; ſpite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot ſprings, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervеſcence of the minerals in them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To COLLUDE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conſpire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLUSION. *n. ſ.* [*colluſio*, Latin.]

Colluſion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action againſt the other to ſome evil purpoſe; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowel.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or diſhoneſty of weavers, or the *colluſion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price exceſſive. *Swift.*

COLLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *colludo.*] Fraudulently concerted. See COLLUSION.

COLLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *colluſive.*] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

COLLY. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*] The ſmut of coal.

Suppoſe thou ſaw her dreſſed in ſome old hiſtute attire, out of faſhion, coarſe raiment, beſmeared with ſoot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

To COLLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal; to ſmut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a ſpeen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to ſay behold,
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLLYRIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſort of PEAR, which ſee.

COLOGN *Earth. n. ſ.* Is a deep brown, very light baſtard ochre, which, though generally eſteemed an earth, is no pure native foſſil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologn, nor is England without it. *Hill on Foſſils.*

COLON. *n. ſ* [κῶλον.]

1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period. Its uſe is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very neceſſary, being confounded by moſt with the ſemicolon. It was uſed before punctuation was refined, to mark almoſt any ſenſe leſs than a period. To apply it properly, we ſhould place it, perhaps, only where the ſenſe is continued without dependence of grammar or conſtruction; as, *I love him, I deſpiſe him: I have long ceaſed to truſt, but ſhall never forbear to ſuccour him.*
2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right ſide; from thence aſcending by the kidney, on the ſame ſide, it paſſes under the concave

concave ſide of the liver, to which it is ſometimes tied, as likewiſe to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the ſtomach to the ſpleen in the left ſide, to which it is alſo knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence paſſing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os ſacrum, in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I ſtrain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the *colon* are of a ſower, fetid, acid ſmell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

COLONEL. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *coloniali*s, the leader of a colony. *Minſhew* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar; as *patriæ columen*; *exercitus columen*. Each is plauſible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the higheſt rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally founded with only two diſtinct ſyllables, *col'nel.*

The chiefeſt help muſt be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garriſon. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe defenceleſs doors may ſeize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleaſe,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

COLONELSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *colonel.*] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a ſubaltern, he complained againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed that *coloneſhip* was coming faſt upon him. *Swift.*

To COLONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To plant with inhabitants; to ſettle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the reſt of the habitable world, before this; for ſo a man may truly term it, if he ſhall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of thoſe countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one ſpeak ingenuouſly, that it was the propagation of the Chriſtian faith that was the adamant of that diſcovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and ſilver, and temporal profit and glory; ſo that what was firſt in God's providence, was but ſecond in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Druina hath advantage by acqueſt of iſlands, which ſhe *colonizath* and fortifieth daily. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

COLONNADE. *n. ſ.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A periſtyle of a circular figure, or a ſeries of columns, diſpoſed in a circle, and inſulated within ſide. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground incloſe,
And here the marble ſtatues breathe in rows. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

2. Any ſeries or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

COLONY. *n. ſ.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.

To theſe new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the ſame law under which they were born and bred. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Rooting out theſe two rebellious ſepts, he placed Engliſh *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Oſiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies* and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The riſing city, which from far you ſee,
Is Carthage; and a Trojan *colony*. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

COLOPHONY. *n. ſ.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Roſin.

Of Venetian turpentine, ſlowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining ſubſtance ſuffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentines and oils leave a *colophony*, upon the ſeparation of their thinner oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

COLOQUINTEDA. *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. κολόκυνθις.] The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, brought from the Levant, about the bigneſs of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Its colour is a ſort of golden brown: its inſide is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be uſed. Both the ſeed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of conſiderable uſe in medicine. *Chambers.*

COLORATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Coloured; died; marked or ſtained with ſome colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays proceeding from viſible objects would have been ſtopt. *Ray on the Creation.*

COLORATION. *n. ſ.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The ſtate of being coloured.

Amongſt curioſities I ſhall place *coloration*, though it be ſomewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheminence. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 50.

COLORIFICK. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dies, tints, colours, or hues.

In this compoſition of white, the ſeveral rays do not ſuffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opt.*

COLOSSE. } *n. ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Latin.] A ſtatue of enormous
COLOSSUS. } magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *coloſſe* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *coloſſus* roſe, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSEAN. *adj.* [*coloſſeus*, Lat.] In form of a coloſſus; of the height and bigneſs of ſuch a ſtatue; giantlike.

COLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of ſolid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the ſurface; but a philoſophical idea, when we conſider the various *colours* to be different ſenſations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different ſize, or ſhape, or ſituation of the particles of which the ſurfaces of thoſe bodies are compoſed. *Watts's Logick.*

Her hair ſhall be of what *colour* it pleaſe God. *Shakeſp.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* ſee,
Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of ſight. *Davies.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opt. Exp.* 7.

2. The freſhneſs; or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boaſt. *Dryden.*

A ſudden horror ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure juſt begins to live,
The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope's Eſſ Crit.*

4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined.

Whoſe wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the conviction of their own conſciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuſe; ſuperficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my penſion ſhall ſeem the more reaſonable. *Sh. Hen.* IV.

Their ſin admitted no *colour* or excuſe. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; falſe ſhew.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have acceſs my own love to prefer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ſhip laded with corn, under the *colour* of the ſale whereof they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

7. Kind; ſpecies; character.

Boys and women are, for the moſt part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a ſtandard; an enſign of war: they ſay the *colours* of the foot, and *ſtandard* of horſe.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleaſant country's earth,
And his pure ſoul unto his captain Chriſt,
Under whoſe *colours* he had fought ſo long. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Againſt all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muſt advance the *colours* of my love,
And not retire. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The banks on both ſides were filled with companies, paſſing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets ſounding. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*. *Addiſ.*

To COLOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with ſome hue, or die.

The rays, to ſpeak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing elſe than a certain power and diſpoſition to ſtir up a ſenſation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To palliate; to excuſe; to dreſs in ſpecious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any ſort his former folly. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He *colours* the falſhood of Æneas by an expreſs command from Jupiter to forſake the queen. *Dryden's Dedic. Æn.*

3. To make plauſible.

We have ſcarce heard of an inſurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the higheſt kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legiſlature. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

4. *To* COLOUR *a ſtranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the cuſtomhouſe in his name; ſo that the foreigner pays but ſingle duty, when he ought to pay double. *Philips.*

To COLOUR. *v. n.* To bluſh. A low word, only uſed in converſation.

COLOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Specious; plauſible. It is now little uſed.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withſtand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenſer.*

They were glad to lay hold on ſo *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of ſuſpicious innovation. *Hooker.*

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